

1942/80.NEW SOUTH WALES.BUSINESS STATISTICS - 31st AUGUST, 1942.C O N T E N T S.PART I. PRIMARY AND EXPORT INDUSTRIES.

Rural Industries - General: Seasonal Conditions,
Meat, Eggs, Barley, Vegetables.

Wool: Receivals low. Transport to be rationalised.

Wheat: Area licensed, 1942 43. Cost of 1942 43 crop plan.

Dairy Industries: Report of Inquiry Committee. Man Power
Committees.

PART II. FINANCE AND TRADE.

General: Commonwealth Budget.

Trading Banks: Australian Assets and Liabilities, July, 1942.

Bank Clearings: July, 1942.

Savings Banks: Deposits, July, 1942.
& War Savings Certificates. Purchases of W.S.C.

Stock Exchange: Index of Share Prices, July, 1942.

Mortgage Rates: June, 1942.

Real Estate Sales and Mortgages: July, 1942.

Prices: Cost of Food and Groceries, Retail Price Index, July, 1942.

Employment: Total non-rural employment June, 1942 - Private,
Government, Factories, etc.

Manpower Notes. Needs of industry and the Forces to
December, 1942.

PART III INDUSTRIES.

Motor Vehicles: July, 1942. Weekly registrations. Number on
Register.

PART I. PRIMARY AND EXPORT INDUSTRIES.

GENERAL.

Seasonal Conditions - There has been little rain in coastal areas but the Southern Tablelands and Slopes, the Riverina and Central Tablelands received moderate to heavy rain. The north-west still requires rain otherwise pastoral and other areas are in good condition.

Meat. The erection of a dehydration plant at Bourke has been approved and investigations are proceeding with regard to sites at Forbes and Aberdeen. This process will not provide the outlet for old wethers and ewes that was anticipated as low-grade mutton is not suitable.

The Commonwealth Government proposes to fix the price of mutton on the hook for canning at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a lb., and for dehydration at 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. a lb. is to be set up not only for price fixation, but for control of the grade of meat to be slaughtered and, if necessary, the acquisition of supplies for canning.

Eggs. The Commonwealth Government is paying 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb. (after December 1st, 1/-) for eggs suitable for drying for export to Britain.

The new price represents about 1/4 a dozen, an increase of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. over last season. There is some doubt, however, whether there will be any export surplus unless civilians are rationed. Last year, exports from Australia were - egg powder, 4,430,000 lb. and eggs in shell, 6,250,000 dozen.

Barley. The Australian Barley Board estimates surplus stocks in Australia at 6m. bushels, mostly in South Australia. A further advance to growers is unlikely until more of the old crop is sold.

Vegetables. The contract price for Navy type canning beans has been increased from 20/- to 25/- a bushel for top grade quality.

Canneries handling all kinds of foodstuffs are working at full pressure fulfilling Army orders. Large orders have been accepted from the British Government for canned cheese for the fighting forces in the Middle East and India.

Wool. Arrivals of wool at the Seaboard and appraisements so far have been less than last year.

The Commonwealth Government has announced plans to rationalise wool marketing. Growers will be tied to their customary selling agents and wool must be forwarded to the nearest appraisalment centre. Priority in transport will be given to wool required for immediate shipment or use in Australia. The tendency for sheep flocks and wool clips to increase beyond the quantities required under war conditions has caused some concern. The Government is urging sheep owners to send larger numbers of sheep to market.

Wheat. Crop conditions in N.S.W. are favourable.

The number of licenses issued to N.S.W. growers of wheat for grain in the 1942/43 season was 19,833 or 4,189 below 1941/42. The area licensed was 3,666,573 acres a reduction 14.44% on 1941/42. The preliminary estimate of the Dept. of Agriculture is that 3,300,000 acres or about 10% below the area licensed will be harvested this season.

The estimated cost of the plan for the 1942/43 harvest (see B.S. 1942/8B and earlier issues) will be about £27.5m. including the 2/- net advance on wheat in crops over 3,000 bus. which will be pooled. It is anticipated that local sales will return £9.5m. leaving a deficiency of £18m. until export sales can be made.

Prices of wheat for local flour are unchanged at 3/11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bus. ex trucks at ports (See Table B.S. 1942/8B).

On the Chicago market, the price of wheat averaged slightly less in August than in July.

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES.

	<u>1941</u>		<u>1942</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>
	Cents per bus.			
September Delivery	75 ¹ / ₁₆	72 ³ / ₈	119 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	117 ¹³ / ₁₆
December "	76 ¹ / ₄	74	123 ³ / ₈	120 ¹³ / ₁₆
May "	-	74 ⁷ / ₈	-	124 ⁷ / ₈

In Winnipeg October futures averaged 90 cents per bus. in July and again in August. London wheat prices are unchanged except for a reduction of 1¹/₂d. a quarter on Argentine wheat.

LONDON WHEAT PRICES.

Prices, f.o.b. producing country, per quarter.

	<u>July 31</u>		<u>Sept. 4.</u>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Canadian	37	3	37	3
Argentine	26	11 ¹ / ₂	26	0
Australian	28	0	28	0

DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

Cabinet has yet to consider the report of the Special Committee which inquired into the dairy industry. An increase in the price of butter has been recommended. Committees are being set up at all butter factories to ascertain the man power needs of individual dairy farmers.

Only in exceptional cases will release of men from the Army be recommended.

PART II. FINANCE & TRADE.GENERAL.

The Commonwealth Budget for 1942/43 provides for expenditure of £54.9m. War expenditure is estimated at £44.0m. compared with £31.9m. last year. Non-war expenditure is expected to be £10.9m. or £8m. more than last year, the bulk of the increase being on account of social services.

Revenue, estimated at £24.9m. is £3.9m. above 1941-42. Customs and excise duties, mainly on tobacco, beer, spirits and matches have been increased and a graduated entertainments tax which will be uniform throughout Australia has been imposed.

Total taxation, estimated at £22.1m. is three times the 1938/39 level (£7.4m.). Direct taxation has increased from £1.5m. to £12.5m. since 1938/39 and indirect taxation from £5.9m. to £9.6m. in this period.

Loan requirements in 1942-43 are estimated at £300m. of which it is hoped to raise £60m. by sales of War Savings Certificates and National Savings Bonds. Of the former, £13m. worth were sold last year while the latter were on sale for only a few months and less than £1m. were subscribed. The net amount raised last year by war loans was £119.87m., but Treasury Bills to the amount of £78m. were also issued.

The compensation to be paid to the States under the uniform income tax plan is not included in the revenue and expenditure figures above. N.S.W. will receive £15,356,000.

War expenditure overseas is estimated at £50m. leaving £390m. for expenditure in Australia (exclusive of Lend-Lease aid from U.S.A. but including an allowance for "reciprocal aid" in supplies etc. to American troops in Australia).

The terms of the £100m. "Austerity" Loan to be opened in November will be substantially the same as the terms of the Second Liberty Loan. Subscriptions are already being received.

Further restrictions on civil industry and an "austerity" campaign are designed to divert funds into war savings.

During August, sugar rationing was introduced. Civilians are entitled to 1 lb. weekly.

TRADING BANKS.

Large loan subscriptions and taxation payments during the latter part of June are reflected in a fall in the deposits of trading banks in Australia from £387.9m. in June to £378.9m. in July. Advances have shown a seasonal increase. Cash and deposits (excl. special) with the Commonwealth Bank declined from June to July so that the liquidity ratio was slightly lower though still high compared with the previous year. Advances are still low by pre-war standards though deposits on current account are much higher.

NINE TRADING BANKS - AUSTRALIA.

Liabilities and Assets - £ million.

Average of Weekly Figures.	Deposits.			Coin, Billion Notes & Cash with C'wealth Bank.	Treasury Bills	Govt. & Munic- ipal Secu- rities.	Special Wartime Deposits with C'wealth Bank	Advances, Discounts, etc.
	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Total					
1939	199.9	121.6	321.5	33.8	23.2	22.1	-	290.7
1940	207.9	142.1	350.0	41.5	39.7	42.2	-	283.6
1941	205.0	162.6	367.6	41.3	41.0	60.8	.7	280.4
1941 -								
May	207.6	156.9	364.5	34.7	42.2	62.3	-	283.1
June	204.9	155.1	360.0	33.3	36.1	61.9	-	283.7
July	202.1	152.9	355.0	35.5	29.6	61.2	-	286.5
1942 -								
May	192.8	193.3	386.1	39.5	38.6	56.3	37.0	269.9
June	192.0	195.9	387.9	40.4	39.6	56.3	36.4	268.3
July	190.3	188.6	378.9	36.4	38.4	56.3	36.3	269.9

BANK CLEARINGS.

The index of bank clearings (excluding Treasury Bill and other special Government transactions, such as loans) is based on the average for the month concerned in the period 1926-30 (= 100). Seasonal fluctuations are thus eliminated. Casual fluctuations in the monthly index numbers are smoothed out by taking a three months' moving average. For the three months ended May, June and July, respectively, the indexes of bank clearings were 125, 133 and 130. For the three months ended July, 1941, the index was 125 and except for March, 1942, there was little variation until recent months when there was a pronounced movement to a higher level.

BANK CLEARINGS - SYDNEY.Excl. Treasury Bill Transactions.

Year	A M O U N T			INDEX NUMBER (Base: Av. corresp. period 1926-30)	
	Monthly Average.	July	Seven months ended July.	Three Months ended July.	Calendar Year.
	£m.	£m.	£m.		
1938	78.5	70.5	541.6	101	101
1939	77.7	71.2	526.7	98	100
1940	89.6	94.6	623.0	116	113
1941	94.9	98.9	651.2	125	120
1942	-	99.7	702.3	130	-

The amount of Sydney bank clearings (excl. Treasury Bills only) during the seven months ended July, 1942, was 7.8% above last year.

SAVINGS BANKS &WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Savings bank deposits in N.S.W. have been increasing rapidly since April, though the net increase in July - £1,327,000 (after allowing for interest credited for the year ended June 30th, 1942, was less than in any of the three preceding months.

During the year ended 31 July, 1942, savings bank deposits in N.S.W. increased by £8,808,000 although there was a net withdrawal in Feb. and Mar. 1942 associated with the First Liberty Loan. During the twelve months, savings bank deposits in N.S.W. increased by 9.95% compared with 12.0% in Victoria and the Australian average of 10.94%. In the corresponding period a year earlier, N.S.W. deposits increased by 7.78% compared with the Australian average 7.65%.

SAVINGS BANKS AND W.S. CERTIFICATES, N.S.W.

End of Month.	Number of Savings Banks Accounts	Savings Bank Deposits	Savings Banks, Deposits - Increase from preceding month	War Savings Certificates - Monthly purchases less repayments.
	1000	£000	£000	£000
1939 - Aug.	1,315	86,957	(-) 244	(First issued March, 1940)
1940 - July	1,314	82,135	24	1,189
1941 - July	1,350	88,522	772	299
1942 - July	1,393	97,331	2,793	x
1941 - Dec.	1,389	91,658	159	292
1942 - Jan.	1,397	92,973	1,315	239
Apr.	1,351	91,111	1,652	210
May	1,366	92,925	1,815	224
June	1,379	94,538(a)	1,613	x
July	1,393	97,331	2,793	x

x Not available.

(a) Revised since last issue.

Sales of War Savings Certificates in N.S.W. in May, 1942, were £224,000 after allowing for redemptions. Small amounts are being lent interest free to the Commonwealth Government. Such loans originating in N.S.W. amounted to £24m. by the end of June, 1942. Current sales of 3% National Savings Bonds are very small.

SHARE PRICES.

The index of share prices (par value = 100) compiled by the Government Statistician has been rising at an increasing rate. In July, 1942, the index of the prices of 34 active shares was 163 compared with 157 in the preceding month and 166 in January last. Recovery has been less pronounced in the prices of insurance and public utility companies' shares than in manufacturing, retail or pastoral and finance companies' shares.

During August, the index of the prices of 34 ordinary shares (base, 1934 = 100), compiled by the Sydney Stock Exchange, rose from 104.21 on the 1st of the month to 108.90 on 31st August. On 1st September the index reached 113.25, the highest level recorded since December last.

The demand for shares is keen but sellers are holding off and turnovers are small. Shares must be held six months before sale on the Exchange is permitted so that the existing demand indicates a desire to hold them as assets. The bi-monthly revision of fixed limit share prices took place on 1st Sept. and new maximum prices were offered for many good class industrial shares.

INDEX OF SHARE PRICES - SYDNEY.

Prices of ordinary shares - excl. banks. Par value = 100.

(Compiled by Government Statistician, N.S.W.).

Average for Month.	Manufacturing and Distributing.	Retail Trade	Public Utilities.	Pastoral & finance	Insurance	Total 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares
1931 - Sept.	72	60	88	75	121	74(a)	77
1937 - Mar.	214	204	181	169	281	190(b)	201
1939 - July	215	171	160	118	263	176	184
1940 - July	192	138	129	105	225	151	162
1941 - July	219	165	135	124	249	168	183
Dec.	204	160	138	118	241	161	171
1942 - Feb. ^x	187	148	133	115	224	150	157
Mar. ^x	173	138	121	110	214	141	147
May	178	143	115	115	213	143	153
June	184	146	117	116	216	147	157
July	191	150	118	115	217	150	163

- (a) Lowest point.
(b) Highest point.

x Share transactions ceased from 29th Feb. to 10th March, 1942 inclusive.

MORTGAGE RATES.

The trend of rates of interest on mortgages is slowly downward. Compared with last year, rates of interest on mortgages of rural securities have shown little change but there is a clearly discernible decline in the case of urban securities.

The N.S.W. Minister for Lands stated in August that the proceeds of the proposed land tax on large estates would be paid into a trust fund to develop land and provide advances to small farmers at 2½% p.a.

N.S.W. PRIVATE FIRST MORTGAGES REGISTERED - WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATE.

PERIOD	R U R A L						U R B A N.					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Three months ended:-												
May	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4
June	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4
July	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3
Calendar Year	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	-	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	-

REAL ESTATE SALES & MORTGAGES.

During the seven months ended July, 1942, real estate sales were £13.6m., compared with £19.4m. in the same period last year so that there was a decline of 30%.

	1939	1940	1942
Seven months end July --			
Real Estate Sales	19.4	19.2	13.6
Mortgages Registered.	13.4	9.2	5.5

Real estate sales and mortgages registered in June, and July, 1942, ^{showed} small increases over the low figures recorded in May.

REAL ESTATE SALES & MORTGAGES - N.S.W.

Period	S A L E S				M O R T G A G E S (a)			
	Year	May	June	July	Year	May	June	July
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1925-29	55,428	4,619 (b)	4,619 (b)	4,619 (b)	48,504	4,042 (b)	4,042 (b)	4,042 (b)
1938	37,419	3,989	2,898	2,894	26,967	2,727	2,604	2,285
1939	32,157	3,090	2,613	2,919	22,444	2,112	1,658	1,950
1940	31,053	2,908	2,464	3,217	16,497	1,449	1,305	1,748
1941	33,239	2,835	3,029	3,165	15,630	1,324	1,273	1,470
1942	-	1,154	1,266	1,540	-	526	599	622

- (a) Including Renewals.
(b) Monthly Average.

PRICES, FOOD & GROCERIES.

Retail price indexes of the cost of food and groceries in Sydney and in five large towns of N.S.W. (weighted average) increased 1.2% from June to July.

COST OF FOOD & GROCERIES - RETAIL PRICE INDEX.

(Base: Weighted Average of 6 Capitals, 1923-27 = 1000)

Place	July 1939	July 1940	July 1941	1 9 4 2		
				May	June	July
N.S.W. - Sydney	928	942	941	1031	1035	1048
- Weighted Av. 5 Large Towns.	933	948	948	1039	1043	1056
Aust. - Wtd. Av. 6 Capitals.	920	935	929	1019	1036	1050

In his Budget Speech on 2nd September, the Federal Treasurer indicated that a bill would be introduced to provide severe penalties on persons operating "black markets" and on persons committing breaches of the prices regulations. In the latter case, a minimum as well as a maximum penalty will be fixed to provide a strong deterrent.

In August, special Regulations were introduced to control sales of potatoes which were commonly taking place at illegal prices.

EMPLOYMENT.

Wage-earners employed in N.S.W. at the end of June, 1942, in non-rural occupations (excl. domestics in households) numbered 770,900. This was 5,600 less than in May, males having declined by 5,500 to 548,700 and females by 100 to 222,200.

Since September last, male wage-earners in non-rural occupations have declined by 27,400; in the same period, females in non-rural occupations (excl. private domestics) increased by 11,900. From the peak of employment in December, the total has declined by nearly 20,000. Private non-rural employers have lost 33,500 employees since November while Government authorities have taken on 13,000 including 4,800 females.

NEW SOUTH WALES.ESTIMATED TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT (EXCL. RURAL EMPLOYEES AND HOUSEHOLD DOMESTICS)

Month	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			T O T A L		
	Government (C'wlth., State & Local).	Private Employ- ers.	Total	Government (C'wlth., State & Local).	Private Employ- ers.	Total	Government (C'wlth., State & Local).	Private Employ- ers.	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1933 June	103.2	275.7	378.9	16.8	101.8	118.6	120.0	377.5	497.5
1939 July	136.5	399.1	535.6	19.4	141.3	160.7	155.9	540.4	696.3
1941 July	141.5	423.2	564.7	21.7	185.0	206.7	163.2	608.2	771.4
Aug.	142.1	427.2	569.3	22.1	185.2	207.3	164.2	612.4	776.6
Sept.	143.4	432.7	576.1	22.4	187.9	210.3	165.8	620.6	786.4
Oct.	143.7	432.1	575.8	22.7	190.2	212.9	166.4	622.3	788.7
Nov.	144.3	431.2	575.5	23.0	192.9	215.9	167.3	624.1	791.4
Dec.	146.4	428.2	574.6	23.4	193.7	217.1	169.8	621.9	791.7
1942 Jan.	146.1	420.8	566.9	23.8	191.5	215.3	169.9	612.3	782.2
Feb.	147.2	416.8	564.0	24.6	194.9	219.5	171.8	611.7	783.5
Mar.	148.9	411.7	560.6	25.0	195.2	220.2	173.9	606.9	780.8
Apr.	151.1	405.9	557.0	26.2	196.0	222.2	177.3	601.9	779.2
May	151.5	402.7	554.2	26.9	195.4	222.3	178.4	598.1	776.5
June	152.5	396.2	548.7	27.8	194.4	222.2	180.3	590.6	770.9

(Excludes relief workers and persons enlisted in the Forces and Women's Auxiliaries.)

Employment in N.S.W. by the Commonwealth Government has expanded more than twice as much in the six months ended June as in the preceding half-year. This is primarily due to the munitions programme. Employment by the State Government and Semi-government authorities has likewise been expanding at a much greater rate. Construction programmes on behalf of the Commonwealth Government are largely responsible. The Railways are employing more men and women than a year ago and are calling for still more.

The estimated number employed in factories in N.S.W. in June, 1942 - 295,700 - was only 600 higher than in November last. There has not been much movement in total factory employment in the intervening period but, as pointed out on p. 8 of B.S. 1942/70, the "war" industries have expanded while other manufacturing has declined.

It is not known to what extent employees engaged in N.S.W. factories are engaged in war, as compared with civilian, work. However, the Commonwealth Treasurer has stated that, of over 700,000 now engaged in factories in Australia, not more than 200,000 are supplying civilian needs compared with 540,000 before the war.

In other N.S.W. industries, catering primarily for civilian needs, there has been a universal decline in employment during the last nine months. The only exception is transport (shipping, railways, road transport) which is indissolubly linked with war industry and defence. Activities showing sharp decreases include:- Building (civil), Commerce, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Personal Service (incl. restaurants, hotels etc.).

The following table illustrates the trend of employment in the abovementioned industries. The numbers of employees shown do not represent the total numbers employed in the specified industries. Employees of State Government and Semi-government authorities are included under "All Employers" and in the appropriate industry column when separate returns are supplied (as, e.g., by the Railways Commissioner).

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS AS RECORDED ON PAY ROLL TAX RETURNS.

Last pay-day in month.	EMPLOYEES RECORDED BY:-							
	All Employers furnish- ing returns.	Mining & Quarrying.	Employers whose main activity was:-					
			Workshop & Factory	Building & Construction	Trans- port	Retail Trade	Other Com- merce & Fin- ance.	Personal Service etc. (Private)
			X					
M A L E S - '000								
1941 - July	483.2	21.7	201.6	20.5	77.5	31.6	47.2	-
Dec.	491.6	21.7	205.7	17.7	84.6	31.6	46.5	16.2
1942 - Jan.	482.2	21.3	204.2	18.7	82.7	29.9	45.4	15.6
Feb.	480.2	21.2	204.3	19.8	82.5	29.1	44.3	14.9
Mar.	477.5	21.1	203.9	19.6	82.7	28.2	43.4	14.6
Apr.	474.8	20.9	202.4	18.7	84.4	27.4	42.6	14.1
May	471.5	21.0	202.3	18.1	84.9	26.2	41.2	13.9
June	467.7	21.1	200.1	17.8	84.9	25.3	40.3	13.5
F E M A L E S - '000								
1941 - July	164.9	0.2	75.7	0.5	3.2	31.7	18.9	-
Dec.	174.8	0.2	78.6	0.5	3.6	35.1	20.4	20.8
1942 - Jan.	171.7	0.2	77.8	0.5	3.7	32.6	20.8	20.6
Feb.	175.5	0.2	80.1	0.5	3.8	33.3	21.1	20.5
Mar.	176.5	0.2	81.1	0.5	3.9	32.9	21.1	20.5
Apr.	177.3	0.2	80.6	0.5	3.9	33.4	21.4	20.7
May	177.1	0.2	80.9	0.5	4.0	32.8	21.4	20.7
June	176.5	0.2	80.5	0.5	4.0	32.4	21.5	20.6

/TOTAL.....

EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS AS RECORDED ON PAY
ROLL TAX RETURNS. (Contd.)

T O T A L - '000

1941 - July	648.1	21.9	277.3	21.0	80.7	63.3	66.1	-
Dec.	666.4	21.9	284.3	18.2	88.2	66.7	66.9	37.0
1942 - Jan.	653.9	21.5	282.0	19.2	86.4	62.5	66.2	36.2
Feb.	655.7	21.4	284.4	20.3	86.3	62.4	65.4	35.4
Mar.	653.9	21.3	285.0	20.1	86.6	61.1	64.5	35.1
Apr.	652.1	21.1	283.0	19.2	88.3	60.8	64.0	34.8
May	648.6	21.2	283.2	18.6	88.9	59.0	62.6	34.6
June	644.2	21.3	280.6	15.3	88.9	57.7	61.8	34.1

ø Pay Roll Tax returns are submitted by all employers (other than the Commonwealth Government, charities etc.) paying wages of more than £20 p.wk. Employees absent on military service are excluded from the returns.

x Excludes Commonwealth Government factories but includes annexes to private factories.

MANPOWER NOTES.

The estimated Australian man power requirements of the Forces, Government munitions and defence works up to December, 1942, were announced in May as 318,000 including 49,000 females. By a recent date, about half this number had been obtained. It has now been decided that the objective in the balance of this year will be 183,000 persons - 139,000 men and 44,000 women who will be absorbed in the above-mentioned activities and by private contractors on war work. It is estimated that the withdrawal of another 139,000 men will necessitate the absorption of a further 36,000 women in civil industries. To meet these demands, "the reorganisation of industries by the Production executive will have to be carried through with a ruthlessness and speed which may involve individual inequities" ... It is likely that the programme will not be completed this year because of the few months which remain.

The man power programme envisages the transfer of 50,000 men from banking, finance, insurance etc., 20,000 from retail trade, 10,000 from Government and municipal authorities, 10,000 from reorganised essential industries and smaller numbers from other industries. Some 25,000 to 30,000 may come from delayed retirements and the ranks of unoccupied men.

Of the 80,000 women required, 52,000 would have to come from those not already wage-earners. The Government is appealing to single women and women without children to go to work. A register of these persons has been completed by the Man Power Directorate.

Regulations under the National Security Act issued in August empower the Minister for Labour and National Service to regulate, restrict or prohibit the employment of certain persons in any part of Australia. The diversion of skilled men to war work will be facilitated. A new development in man power control was an order compelling firms in South Australia to withdraw their commercial travellers. About 90% of the firms had volunteered to do so.

Plans have been announced for the rationalisation of wool marketing and transport (described earlier) and of shoe manufacturing. The manufacture of fancy types of shoes and slippers is prohibited.

PART III. INDUSTRIES, ETC.

MOTOR REGISTRATIONS.

The number of vehicles registered in New South Wales has shown only a slight decline in recent months. The decline from June to July, shown by official Statistics, would have been greater had not the vehicles of certain Commonwealth authorities been added to the register during July.

The recent increase of a penny a gallon in the price of petrol and increasing difficulties of service, particularly replacement of tyres, will discourage pleasure motoring and curtail other transport.

Registrations of new vehicles are extremely few.

To conserve man power and transport, ice deliveries are to be zoned in the coming season.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN N.S.W.

End of Month.	Total number registered at end of month.			Average weekly number of new vehicles registered (excl. trailers).		
	Cars	Lorries & Vans.	Total, incl. other vehicles	Cars. (incl. cabs & omnibuses)	Lorries & Vans.	Total (excludes motor cycles & traders' plates).
	'000	'000	'000			
1939-Aug.	217	78	329	322	146	468
1940-July	207	75	314	63	60	123
1941-July	197	75	305	20	42	62
1942-July	170	71	267	13	8	21
1941-Dec.	189	76	295	34	60	94
1942-Mar.	173	73	274	13	19	32
Apr.	171	72	271	16	16	32
May	170	72	269	17	10	27
June	170	71	268	26	4	30
July.	170	71	267	13	8	21

(Excludes military vehicles).